TURBAL KOPBARK

RUSSIA.

The Attitude of Russia in the Present War.

Her Own Policy and Interests Favor Peace-Her Efforts to Prevent the War and Thon to Localize It-How She Succeeded in the Lattor Object-Her Friendly Counsels to the French Provisional Government.

Sr. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24, 1870. The attitude of Russia in the war between France and Germany is entirely misunderstood and misrepresented, and newhere more so than in the ited States; and therefore it is that I propose to give your readers a true idea of the matter very natural that the misconception should exist, because when people do not know the internal condition of a country they are not very apt to under-

stand its external policy.

The position of Russia claims peace. Its materia interests require peace. Its railways engage about a thousand million of roubles. The fluancial part of the emancipation reform has yet to be achieved the social and juridical parts of it have been already achieved, but the financial part is still incomplete. Be that peace is for Russia an absolute necessity, and no one realizes the fac: more th an the Emperor

The destinies of Russia are in the hands of a man who is, by his personal and religious convictions, an enemy of war. He considers war as something barbarous; he has a tender and good heart, and his ambition is to make conquests at home-conquests of industry, conquests of commerce, conquests of social reform. These are the only conquests to which he aspires. Although resolutely determined not to make war, he is equally resolved to resist any ggression made upon Russia or Russian interests. Of this he gave a preof in the Polish campaign of 1863, when Napoleon endeavored to get up a European coalition against him. He does not carry his pacific tendencies so far as to submit to any attack upon Russia or her interests, but, se long as no such attack is made, he is perfectly decided to keep the

Just before the ontbreak of the present war the Emperor Alexander spent some five weeks at Fins in the closest intercourse and intimacy with his uncle, the King of Prussia. He left there for St. Petersburg in the beginning of July with the most sincere conviction that Prussia would not seek a war with France, and that she was even determined to avoid such a war as long as she could possibly do so without sacrificing the great principle of national unity and without losing her national prestige. He carried with him also the conviction that Prussie, although pacifically disposed, was perfectly ready for war, because she was in daily expectation of receiving prevocation from France. But the Emperor Alexander had not reached St. Petersburg when the news of the Hohenzellern question came up. His first movement was to say to both parties, "For Heaven's sake, avoid war !" At Paris, as well as at Berlin, his Ministers were ordered to urge, in the most pressing way, sures of conciliation. At first his endeavors were not unsuccessful. If the King consented to induce Prince Hohenzeliera to reject the candidacy of the Spanish throne it was due solely to the intervention of Russia and to the very friendly relations existing between the Emperor and the Prussian King. After that Nepoleon, who was firmly determined

upon making war, demanded from the King of Prussia a written promise that no member of the coyal family of Prussia should accept the Spanish throne. To such an arrogant demand, insolently pressed by the Freuch Minister Benedettl, the King sould not yield without completely abdicating his honor and prestige, and without creating a feeling of the deepest indignation throughout the Kingdom. But, notwithstanding this convincing proof of the determination of Napelcon to have a war at any price, the Russian government again endeavered to conciliate, and the imperial Cabinet more than hinted ateven offered-a compromise on the following Powers at-London should state in a protecol the fact of the King of Prussia's prohibition of the acceptance of the Spanish throne by Prince Hokanzollern, thus giving a solemn form to the concession of the King, without injuring his dignity. Even that was refused by France. Napoleon was determined not to be satisfied with any concession. The declaration of war followed and hostlities were began on the

Then Russia, seeing that it was impossible to prevent war, applied all means in her power to localize it and to restrict its calamities. The Russian government was aware of the fact that there existed a secret treaty between Austria and France, by the first victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, to send 200,000 men into Suesia. The Russian government therefore most firmly and most categorically, putting aside all diplomatic ferms and phrases, notified both France and Austria that it wished to localize the war and to observe the strictest neutrality; but that it would do so only on the condition that Austria and Italy (for italy was also a party to the secret treaty) should not interfere: that If Austria abould send one regiment to the frontier Russia would send two, and that if Austria chould join France Russia would join Prussia. In a word, the Russian Cabluct left it to the French government to choose between the hostility of Russia and the aid of Austria, saying to it in substance:- "Take your choice. If you persuade Austria to join you in this war we tell you in advance that we shall be against

At the same time Russic used all her influence at Copenhagen and at Stockholm to prevent Denmark and Sweden from participating in the war. The heir to the Russian throne, with his wife, the Princess Dagmar, daughter to the King of Denmark. went to Copenhagen to maintain that monarch in a condition of neutrality and succeeded in doing so. The neutrality of Denmark being thus secured that of Sweden was also secured, and thus Russia, by her own efforts, succeeded in localizing the war and in preventing the general collapsa of all the Powers, because all the other secondary Powers of Europe would have been more or less involved in the struggle and the whole of Europe would have been a scene of war, devastation and carnage. Such such was the position that she occupied until the capitulation at Sedan. In adopting and pursuing that policy the Russian government was the more to be commended because it had to maintain a struggle against public opinion in Russia, which public optaton was, at the beginning of the war, bit terly opposed to Germany and favorable to France. This state of feeling can be ascribed to two causes. It was due, first and principally, to the fear of the Pap-Germanistic idea and of the purpose of Prus-sia to absorb the Baltic previnces belonging to the empire of Russia, and partly, glao, to the personal feeling of the Russian people against the predominating position assumed in the government by Germans and by persons from the Baltic provinces during the reign of the Emperor Nicholas. But the government, without losing sight of the possible dangers to be apprehended from Pan-Germanism. understood that those dangers were less serious and more remote than might arise from the success of France in this war, and therefore, resisting and correcting the tendency of public opinion, it maintained the line of poncy which it had adopted, in the firm and rational and well founded conviction that it was the best policy for Russia and

After the capitulation at Sedan and the fall of Napoleon, the Emperor of Russia, in a private letter to the King of Prussia, complimented him warmly on the victories and the glory which he had achieved, but at the same time expressed the hope that the fall of Napoleon would put an end to the war, and that the King of Prussia would achieve the greatest of all victories in showing moderation and generosity. The imperial Cabinet endeavored to bring the Cabinet of Englan I to express the same sentiments, but the English Cabinet declined to do so, and, for reasons which are not easily explained, it seemed rather to prefer a configurance of the war More than that, the British policy was exercised in Vienna in keeping Austria also in the same sterile

and inhuman position and in preventing her gov-

ernment from adopting the Russian line of policy. The Russian Cabinet acted in the same way in its dealings with the government improvised in France. It has been asserted, gratuitously and untruly, that Russia did not want to have anything to do with the French provisional government—the Government of the National Defence—because it was a republican one. It has been asserted that Russia has an invinci-ble horror of the republican form of government, and that, for the purpose of preventing the establishment of a ropublic in Prance, she was really to co-operate in the restoration of Napoleon. That is a great mistake. There is no truth in it. Russia has no horror of a republican form of government, and the proof of that is furnished by the fact that the government with which Russia is on the best and most intimate terms is the American republic, and that, when the same Napoleon, in 1861, spared no seductions and offers to induce Russia to 1 in him. morally, at least, if not materially, for the eradication of the republican form of government in America. Russin declined to do so, stating that America as it is is a blessing and a necessity to mankind. Another proof of the same fact is that the only republic in Europe-Switzerland-is on very good erms with Russia, and that the Emperor Alexander I. was, in 1815, the most active friend and protector of Swiss neptrality and independance. Besides, the Russian government has a general principle, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other peoples and not to allow other nations to interfere in its affairs. Consequently, very far from being hostile to the government which was organized in Paris after the fall of Napoleon, the imperial Cabinet gave to it cordial and friendly counsels, saying to it, "You will be in the right as long as you call yourselves the "Government of the National Defence;" but you are bound to consult France and to have your powers ratified by a national election or to surrender them to whomsoever France will choose. So long as you will maintain that position we will recognize your legitimacy and will be willing to prove to you our best ishes for the maintenance of the territorial integrity of France." The imperial government further sale to the French provisional government:-"You throw all the responsibility for the war on the shoulders of Napoleon. In that you are not just. No doubt Napetcon misled you; but you followed him; you approved this war. Consequently, France has her share of the responsibility and must suffer the penalty of her action. In declining all concessions you expose France to the greatest dangers and you place those who wish well to France in the impossibility of helping you. You must pay the costs of the war—a war provoked solely by France—and you must give guarantees against the renewal of a similar war. These guarantees will be best found in a dismantling of the fortresses and a general disarmament, which is a necessity to France herself after the immense losses she has sustained. On this ground we will help

you and speak frankly our opinion to Prussia."

The same ideas were expressed to M. Thiers when received and even invited to dinner, in the most friendly manner, with the Emporor and Empress. England, having at last seen that public opinion was indignant at her policy, joined Russia in the position takes by the imperial Cabinet. Austria followed her. A collective action having been thus organized, the Emperor of Russia sent his aid-decamp, Prince Wittgenstein, to Versailles with a friendly but argent letter to the King of Prussia in favor of an armistice and peace, which, it is hoped,

AMERIC AS IN EUROPE.

List of Americans registered at the offices of London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:-

London, and 12 Ruesde la Paix, Parus:—

At THE LONDON OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING CCT. 23.

New York—Mrs. M. A. Cashman, Miss Arika Snyder, Kessler Smith, Geo. B. Freid, Edwin C. Lingheld and family, Alfred Wm. Hearn, James A. Bair, Chas. C. Thompson, W. H. Morrison, C. B. Burr, Jr.; N. D. Capp, G. H. Clowes, Dr. G. W. Hosmer, Brs. Hosmer, Miss Marton Hosmer, E. D. C. Mokay and Mrs. McKey, Mr. W. L. Carver, Mr. M. J. Henriques and family, Thos. R. Gautler, Jas. D. Carbart and family, Wh. H. Wyatt and family, Frankin Englest, Mrs. B. Sinclair and dangater, James Saliman, Mrs. A. Romfill, James B. Johnston and family, Slass O. Herring, Mrs. Herring, Augustus L. Brown, Sameel C. Thompson, Mrs. B. C. White, Jr.; Mr. med Mrs. E. D. Skanton and family, Slass O. Herring, R. Bersh, T. Roosevett, Frank M. Smith and wife, Mrs. Randolph, F. H. Morse and family, Miss L. B. Smith Miss M. B. Toler, Albert P. Mitchell, J. Seph T. Hochen, Mrs. G. A. Fellowa and family, Or. H. W. Hawes, Mrs. Dwight Foster and ramily, Dr. George T. Monatt, Mrs. D. Jarves, Mr. B. C. Boward, Miss Howard, Mrs. H. C. Cooke and family, Dr. George T. Monatt, Mrs. D. Jarves, Mr. B. C. Boward, Miss Howard, Mrs. H. C. Cooke and family, Dr. H. W. Hawes, Mrs. D. Jarves, Mr. B. C. Boward, Miss Howard, Wish, George Young and wife, Walter C. Green, G. B. Sohner, Miss A. E. Russell, G. H. Coburn and Wife, Dr. E. Parker, Frank A. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perkins, Within Brewster, G. T. McLaughlin and Whe, Miss M. D. Thilen, E. K. Harris, Philacelphia—S. Stockton Horner, Miss A. Liegtenant Heary Whelen, United States Navy; Mr. C. Peoper, G. S. Gerhard, Louislana—R. R. Beesley, M. D. Hartford, Conn.—H. C. White, Edward Whilney, B. H. Zerce, Parts—J. Sevier, Charles Breinz and family, Mrs J. Marion Sina, the Misses Breinz and family, Mrs J. Marion Sina, the Misses AT THE LONDON OFFICE POR WEEK ENDING COT. 23. C. Pepper, G. S. Gerhard, Louislann-R. R. Beesley, M. D. Hardrot, Conn.—H. C. White, Edward
Whitney, B. H. Zeroe. Parta—J. Sevier, Charles
Brelaz and Jamily, Mrs J. Marion Sims, the Misses
Sims, Mrs, Carr, Mrs. Pratt. Eacon de G. de Molay, M.
Correno, M. Spielman. Loudon—Mr. Lally. Heidelberg—H. B. Goodycar. Providence—Isanc Fish,
W. A. Knight and wife. Montreal—Dr. A. Fisher
and family. Cincipnati—C. D. Coffin, H. L. Coffin,
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Miss
Annie Evans, H. M. Burgher. Madrid—Robert
Gwens. United States Army—Major Frank
Lamed. Chicago—J. Tewfesbury and wife,
Miss Jeannie Stewart, Miss Hannah Stewart,
Miss Science Stewart, Miss Hannah Stewart,
Mrs. Neilie Stewart, Ira Couch, R. H. Smith,
W. Coos. Sau Francisco—W. Melvin Smith, S.
P. Dewoy and wife, Frank B. Austin. Louisville,
Ky.—Thomas S. Ruid, Judge E. P. Wells, Dr. H. L.
Holland, Colonel W. P. Lee. Connecticut—Mr.
and Mrs. Vrancis Wayland, Mrs. Randolph,
R. C. White. Rochester, N. Y.—Mrs. C. M.
Chritis, Miss Grace Curtis, Miss Julia Lewis,
G. R. Clarke and family, Brooklyn—A. Morand, R.
D. Dedge, Montreal—Henry Chapman and wife.
Washington—Charles H. Page, Evansville—Charles
Vicie and Miss. Howson. Baltimore—L. W. Manpin, Bruce Price, Cammandant D. Holling,
Mrs. and Miss Hollins, Mrs. O. C. Ellis,
Albauv—Miss Anny Parnham. Iowa—Aifred Feblows Page, Machila—J. Russell. Andover—John
Smith and wife, California—W. Shields, Putsburg—
Dr. B. A. Wolf, James B. Welf. Carabridge, Mass.—
W. W. Vanglan. Massachusetts—J. W. Clark and

Mrs. Clidden.
Owing to the complete military investment of Paris there have been low arrivals at the Paris house of Bowles Breihers & Co. during the past week, which were as follows:—Chicago—J. M. Dreadd, J. Sheppard Page, Boston—Whitem B. Bovies and wife. Buildmore—William C. Dreyer. Wilmington, N. C.—George W. Kidder.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION INTERESTS.

Who Were Responsible for the Defeat of the Proposed Measure to Purchase Foreign-Built Vessels.

In your issue of Samrday you ask for the names of the two democratic Members of Congress who are accused by Senator Coukling of defeating the Navigation bill on the last cay of the session. Although

accused by Senator Coukling of defeating the Navigation bill on the last vay of the session. Although no pointical friend of the Senator, allow me to do him justice on this occasion. He stated the exact truth. Mr. Fotter, of New York, and Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, were the men who by mutual understanding "filingstered" until the nammers fell aunouncing the close of the session.

The connection of Mr. Potter with the Pacific Mail Steamship Cempany accounts for his proceedings, and Mr. Potter. Had the bill been allowed to pass we should have now had all the German and French steamships under our flag, commanded and officered by Americans, and the Williams & Gulos line would have been Americanzed. It would certainly have aided our fallen commerce to rise, but it would not have kept it long affeat, as, by its terms, we could only have bought foreign vessels for the term of six months. In the coming session we hope for something botter. What we require is the liberty to go abroad and build such large vessels as would not come in competition with our consters—such vossels as our mechanics, on account of the high price of labor here, even with materials free of duif, cannot build for us—so that we may compete in ocean traffic with the rest of the world. American shipowners are as much entitled to this privilege as Frenchmon and Germans.

Having acted as their agent in Washington last winter, and, therefore, being conversant with the fact regarding which your article refers, it must that this commannication will not be inopportune. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A FELORIOUS CHARGE DISMISSED.

The examination of James C. Anderson, a resident of Morrisania, Westchester county, whose arrest on a charge of having attempted to induce a colored man, named Lewis Ward, to vote illegally, was chronteled in the HERALD of Wednesday, took place before United States Commissioner J. R. Angel on Transday evening and resulted in the acquistal of the accused.

FIRE AT FORT WASHINGTON.

The Woods Aloug the Hudson River Railread Burned-Imminent Peril of Private Residences and Other Property-Sparks from

Locomotives the Cause.

The locomotives of the Hudson River Railroad seem to have a special spite against the magnifi-cent woods which border the track at Fort Washington and its immediate vicinity. Scarcely an autumn passes by, when the dry dead leaves strew the ground in profusion, that a fire is not caused among them by the sparks from a passing engine. Last year a very large conflagration occurred in the woods by this means, and a great deal of valuable property was seriously damaged by it. A locomotive, in passing that portion of the woods which extend from the Heights near Mr. Charles O'Conor's residence to the track, paid the usual yearly compliment to them on Thursday afternoon, and the consequence was quite an extensive fire. The wind at the time was blowing furiously from the river. and thus fanned the spark to such a degree that, long before any person discovered them, the woods were wrapped in flames for a distance of 800 or 900 feet from the track. Mr. John Edwards was the first person who became aware of what had occurred, his attention being attracted to the fire by the roar ing of the flames. He at once set to work, with the sistance of several other men, and endeavored to head the fire off by digging up the earth between it and the two private residences in the neighborhood, and by clearing away the brushwood and leaves that covered the ground. The names steadily crept over most of this space, however, and defied all their efforts. The firemen finally arrived on the scene, and with the aid of several p clicemen, who worked energetically, the progress of the fire was stayed. It was found impossible to use the engine, owing to a want of a sufficient supply of water, and the men had to do the they could with palls, which they filed from a small eistern near by. The fire was not extinguished until four o'clock, two hours after it had been discovered. It broke out again about seven o'clock, and the men did not get the upper hand of it until ten o'clock.

it until ten o'clock.

It was feared at one time, when the configration was at its hignest, that it would extend to the residences near by. The wind being very high drove the flames directly toward them, and but for the activity displayed by the firemen and the police they would have been destroyed. Fires in the woods, which extend from Carmansville to Inwood, have become so frequent within past years that the residents of the neighborhood are beginning to lose patience with the railread company. Had the fire which broke out on Thursday occurred at dead of might, when the residents were asleep, the disaster might have been a very serious one.

A CURIOUS REMINISCENCE ABOUT NEW YORK DETECTIVES.

The Boylston Bank Robbery-Where the Money Went-Negotiations for a Settlement-How a Middleman was Victimized-Whereabouts of the Thieves.

Money Went-Negotiations for a Setslement-How a filidleman was Vacimized—Whereabouts of the Thieves.

[New Haven (Nov. 8) correspondence of the Boston Traveller.]

Everybody, not only in your city but throughout New England, will remember the Audactous robbery of the vault of the Boylston Bank in the summer of 1869. The boldness of the operators and the method in which they perfermed their work, coupled with the fact that many of the sufferers were left with scarcely a dollar in the world, lend to the enblect a powerful degree of interest. This was intensiled by sundry mystericus announcements which appeared almost daily at the newspapers, to the effect that "negotiations" were quictiv being carried on with the timeves, and that there was an almost certainty that a portion of the property would be returned to its owners. But the patient waltors in this case gave a denial to the statements of the old proverb, for they were and are still the losers. Although the public were well enough aware that detectives were at work they failed to perceive any substantial result growing out of their choosy and finally, after weeks and months of suspense, the community settled down into a belief that the money was irrestrievably gone. "And so it has," said a well known genderman of this city the other day in an interview with your correspondent, adding the assertion that "the detectives and putters up of the job got the most of it." He then went on with a parrative of the shair, which, if it be true, reflects no little—call it discredit—upon those who were instrumental in working up the job.

The story.

To begin with, he said, there were five men connected with the burglary, Langdon Moore being at their head and taking energy of the promonents. Before proceeding to carry out his plans, however, shoore lost faint in their success and within the public excitement kegan to de away, and there was a great hue and ory. But these four men were too shrewd and comman to allow themselves to be caught in the very moment of success, and f

middle man from some other city. Shen a one was found here in the person of an old schoelmate of one of the thieves. A carefully worded letter was accordingly despatched to flun, stating, among other things, tint unless satisfactory negotiations could be concluded with the bank officials the entire proporty would be carried out of the country. A few hours' reflection convinced the recipient of the letter that he had better undertake the frust, and he so worded his reply. Speed being one of the essential conditions of saccess he took the distribution for Beston that day, where he interviewed the principal lesers in the affai, submitting to each a paper whereby it was agreed to accept a certain proportion of their loss in liquidation of all claims, it being understood that the thieves and the beaver of the paper were to share the remainder. These conditions were agreed to by every one to whom they were submitted, and, srined with documentary evidence to that effect, Mr. Blank went to New York.

understood that the thieves and the bearer of the paper were to share the remainder. These conditions were agreed to by every one to whom they were submatted, and, armed with documentary evidence to that effect, Mr. Blank went to New York. He ascertained the whereabouts of the thieves, and after nuch trouble successed in meeting one of them face to face. He submitted the results of his his labor and was told that it was satisfactory, but that a definite answer could not be given until the following morning. Mr. Blank was clated at his success, He called upon a prominent police officer in the city and was promised his coorderation in the good work, and then telegraphed to a Roston loser, arging his immediate departure for New York. Then, calling again upon the New York officer, the efferts of assistance were reiterated, and plans were late for the arrest of the paties. Overgoyd at his success, Mr. Blank reitred to his hotel, there to dream away the weary hours which law between this and a competency of wealth. But he was doomed to disappronument.

THE THIEVES

Were not to be hoodwinked in this way. Mr. Blank was two dangerous a person to be allowed to remain in New York unwatched, and from the moment that his presence had been communicated to them his every step was noticed. From the hole to the street, to the police office and to the depot, his motions were ander constant surveillance, near the less rigid because he himself was unware of its existence. Even his conversation with the police officer after his interview with the thief was, asserts my informant, overheard by a confederate and reported to headquarters. The matter of personal safety became a vital one. The burgiars had confided in a man who was to betray them to fusite, and the definity, making a hurried settlement with the New York officers upon their own terms, the party packed up the remnance of the polis, and two of the number jound their way to Berope. The others separated, one going to the extreme West and the other remning in the yicinity of t

be recovered?"
Too much time has clapsed since the crime was committed. Then, too, the thieves have probably secured themselves against the danger of arrest, and would laugh at any proposition compromise."

sal for compromise."

In conclusion

I may be permitted to state that the gentleman from whom these statements were obtained is respected as a man of truth wherever he is known. This conversation with me was of his own free will, although it was only after repeated solicitations that he gave his consent to its publication.

WANTED-A PAVEMENT.

PIFTY-PIPTH STREET, New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can any one tell why this street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, is not paved in some manner? The whole block is nearly built up with new and handsome houses, there being but five vacant lots between the avenues. Belgian pavement is being put down between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, where there are but four houses. All of us have petitioned the Common Council for a pavement of some kind, but it appears impossible to get it. All summer we are smothered with dust and in winter buried in mud. Probably Mr. Tweed can give some reason why we are left out.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two trotting contests came off at Picetwood Park yesterday afternoon, the first being a sweepstakes, mile heats, in harness, between Dan Mace's brown mare Lyd's Thompson and John Lovett's chestnut mare New Berlin Girl. There was another entry-Mr. Whipple's gray gelding Jack-but he was withdrawn before the start. The betting previous to the start was about two to one on Lydia Thompson, and after she was beaten the first heat by New Berlin Girl she continued to be the favorite. Lydia won the the second heat easily, and sold for \$100 to \$20. She won the race very easily, and it was very apparent that there was no need of making three heats of it, as two would have answered just as well. The

"flats" were not on hand yesterday. The second trot was a sweepstakes, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between M. Roden's bay gelding Piram, Dan Mace's gray gelding Snow Bird, and Peter Manee's chestnut gelding Ruther-ford. Hiram won the race in three heats, Rutherford distanced in the first, The betting was not very brisk on this trot, but Snow Bird had the call before the start in what little was done. After the first heat it was dollars to dimes on Hiram. The following are the details of both events:-

FLEETWOOD PARK, Nov. 11 .- Purse and stake, \$1,000, mile heats, D. Maco cotered b. m. Lydia Thompson, in harness. J. Lovett entered ch. m. New Berlin Giri, in M. Whippie entered g. g. Jack, to wagon... dr.

First heat. 37 1132 1:534 2:33 11114 1:53 2:33 11114 1:53 2:33 2:38 2:33 2:83 4 First Heat.-New Berlin Girl won the pole. an even start they went away at a rapid rate, New Berlin Girl taking the lead at the turn and going three lengths in front to the quarter pole in thirty

Quarter. Mail. Three-quarters. Mile.

THE LATEST BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Spruce Yenny Bookkeeper Charged with Trifling with the Affections of a Middle Aged Grass Widow-The Striklug Contrast in Their Stories.

A suit for alleged breach of promise of marriage came up yesterday for trial before Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, presenting some interesting as well as unusual features, in which Frances Kushy is the plaintiff and Alexander Bertram defendant. Both the parties are Germans, but the plaintiff much older than the defendant and with little in her appearance or mannners calculated to incite anything akin te "Love's Young Dream" in an ordinary masculine breast. While she was coarse looking and dowdly dressed, he was quite sprucely attired and altogether of a decidedly genices and prepossessing

altogether of a decidedly genicel and preposessing air, being bookkeeper in a large importing house. As a still further contrast she talas our language with difficulty, while he is as much at home in it as in his own vertucular. She had an injunt in her arms, the paternity of which she charged upon him, and for his refusal to take upon himself those vows giving legitimacy to the offspring she brought an action against him for alleged dreach of promise of marriage, and asking 45,000 as a healing salve for her blighted affections.

A rambling, discursive story was hers as revealed in her testimony. She formed the acquaintance of the defendant in July, 1805, in this city. He at once professed to be greatly enamored of her, repeated his visits with great frequency, and at length the old, old story of women's wrongs—under promise of marriage, she yielded marital rights to him without the preliminary precaution of the marriage from an her aurrative, and still be kept visiting her, so ran on her aurrative, and still renewed his premise of marriage, when finally he nathy refused to keep his contract with her. A child was born, the fruit of this "intimator," and she now appealed to the saw and the courts to redress her irreparable injuries.

DEVELOPMENTS OF CROSS-EXAMINATIEN.

"We met in the street and he smiled and Lamiled

"We met in the street and he smiled and I smiled and then he followed me to my room."
"You didn't know his name, then?"
"No, sir."
"Had never seen him before?"
"Hay you want to be smiled and I smiled

"No, Sir."
"Have you ever been married?"
"Yes, sir."
"Where is your husband?"
"I expect he is dead. He left me four years ago and went to Fort Royal, and I have not seen him since."

and went to fort Royal, and I have not seen his since."

"You don't know that he is dead?"

"I believe so, or he would have some back."

The Dependant's story.

The substance of his story was that, on first meeting the highinth in Chrystic street, she invited him to her room, and he went. He never proposed marriage to her, and never thought of marrying her.

A LAWYER ON BIGAMY.

It is unnecessary to follow through the evidence.

At the concussion describant's counsel moved to discusse the computant. In the course of arguing the

At the computation defension's counsel moved to dis-miss the computant. In the course of arguing the motion is remarked that his chent could not have married the plaintiff under the circumstances of the death of her husband not belog an established fact, as he would have been lighte to answer for bigamy. "What's that you say?" asked the Judge.
"What's that you say?" asked the Judge.
"My client would have been arrested for olgamy if ne had married this woman, whose husband, as far as we know, is still living."
"That's new law."

"That's new law."
"I have read it so—read it only file other day."
"I think you never read any such law," blandly beerved the Judge.
"I know I have read it," persisted the Jawyer, and te went on arguing his motion, which, however, was denied. THE RESULT.

y summing up followed, and the Judge d the case went to the jury. The latter, minutes' deliberation, acquitted the de-ind the complaint was accordingly dismissed. The plaintid went away bitterly weeping, bearing her infant with ner. The defendant took his departure serenely smiling.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF CUBA.

Arrival of Cuban Ladies from the Insurrectionary Districss.

Account of the Mode of Life There-Sketches of Insurgent Chiefs-Horrible Cruelties P. actised by the Spaniards- Account of Their Capture-Cuban Enthusiasm and Confidence of Success.

By steamer from Hayana recently arrived here the

Señoras Angeline Agramonte de Primelles and Car-melle Agramonte, sisters of the prominent and well known Cuban General Eduardo Agramonte and related to all the first families of Puerto Principe. Some weeks since, through information furnished the Spanish commander by a preventado, they were surprised and captured. Taken to Havana they were there released by General De Rodas and permitted to proceed hither for the purpose of joining their friends, now resident in New York, Ladies of intelligence and rare accomplishments, they have resided within the insurgent lines since beginning of the war, and the matton which they have kindly furnished our reporter, while it is of a character implicitly to be relied on, gives an excellent idea of the general condition of the Cuban people, who, heramed in by a circle of Spanish bayonets, are nevertheless living under their own laws and their own rulers in a state of practical independence, and, at the same time, shows how futlie are the efforts of the Spanish government to again bring under the yoke of tyranny

a people flerocity determined to be free. Soon after the breaking out of the insurrection in the Camaguey they left the city of Puerto Principe and joined their husbands, then on their planta-tions about six miles from that place. Here they were not permitted to remain long, as the mobilized volunteers and regulars, who were in the habit of making raids in the environs and mee ang no insurgents, satisfied their bloody instincts by killing de fenceless and inoffensive people. They removed to a farm called Guansbanito, situated in the district of Maraguan, where Cornello Porro, to whom they were related, was in command, fand whither the troops could not penetrate, as all approaches were well defended by that chief. Here they resided in the greatest security and bappiness, realiging something akin to the fabled idea of Arcadia. All around them were men and women inspired with a passionate longing for, freedom and a corresponding hatred to their long time oppressor. Happy in the coasciousness that/the first great blow had been struck, the first step taken in that grand march over graves and through rivulets of blood which leads to liberty with an explosion and an exultation unknown to colder climes, every individual in one way or another labored for the accomplishment of the one great end. While the men were engaged in organization, in miniary drill or in the manufacture of rude arms to be used until better could be obtained, and of other carticles necessary in the long and bloody contests which was to fellow, the women labored in making uniforms, in scraping lint and preparing other; necessaries for the hospital, in looking after the sic & and wounded, at all times, by their heroism and t self-abnegation, strengthening and stimulating t boir fathers, husbands, sons and brothers in the . wines they had undertaken. During the first year for the war plenty everywhere reigned, nor were the tadies compelled to undergo those hardships fro m want of clothing and other necessities which foll rwed later. Perfec fraternal feeling existed, all efistinctions of class were done away with, and the viole shared with the poor in everything they posses sed. Throughout the Camaguey very litt e damage : suited from the raids of the Spanish forces, who conducted themselves with great prudence and causion. never approaching the strongholds of the patriots, but content, for the most part, in shocking own unarmed country people—a habit they have kept up to this day.

In Bayamo, however, the troops of Valmaseda, the assassin of Jig anni, acting under his famous sangulnary order, were committing terrible excesses, in consequence of which thousands of ladies, the mothers with their children, escaped to the hills of Camaguey, there to remain in quietness and safety. Later, and with the arrival of the large reinforcements from Spain, i a the autumn of 1809, the ope rations of the troops became more extended. and the situation of the non-combatants became precarious and meertain. The bitter feetings entertained by the spanish soldiers, most of whem were of the lowest grade in society and completely brutalized, prompted them to kill and desirov in the merest rantonness. Everywhere they marched they left isoland mem a track of devastation and blood. The thatched houses of the poor were burned, the plaintain groves and vegetable gardens were destraiged, the small spock killed, and domestic animals, cattle and horses driven of Nor was this the/werst. Appalling atroubles were perpetrated on defenceless women, such as no pour can relate; they were left to die in norrible agonies, we children just able to walk were shut down before and the situation of the non-combatants becam can related, user water that the in normale agomes, Children just able to walk were shot down before the eyes of their mothers. Old men, whose gray hairs, should have excited reverence, were ruthlessly stanghered, and every countryman, no matter new inodemive or harmless, was killed. Nor has there been any abatement of this style of warfare, and these atvocilies are only the less as the opportanties are fewer for perpetrating them. Following the more neutre operations commencing in the fall of 1869, as referred to, the women were compelled to change their residences frequently, to leave the vicinity of rads and lake up their abode in the torests. A frequent change was also necessary to prevent their whereabouts being made known by traitors, who presented themselves to the S, bankards. Naturally these involved great hardships and fedgue, but very intile sickness existed an song the people and despondency was a thing up known.

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shaps and prigue, but very little sickness existed an atong the people and despondency was a thing up known.

All this time these ladies were constantly in the vicin ity of all the more prominent cuban leaders, with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with whom they were in almost daily contact, and with mind an acceptance of the post prominent members of the anticorn, representing Camaguey in the Cuban Congress, is one of the most prominent members of that body, and one of the principal characters in the revolution. In connection with Rafael Morales, feerelary of the interior, and Luis Videriano Belancourt, representing Havana, he exercises a controlling inducince in the civil affairs of the republic. At the time of the capture of these ladies almuel Berzs was the Coban chief of operations in the Camaguey. He is from Puerto Principe and has distinguished hunselt greatly during the war. The cruelty alking inducine from Puerto Principe and has distinguished hunselt greatly during the war. The cruelty alking the positively denied; he is represented as fields a strict disciplinarian, capable and very popular. Julio Sanquit commanded the cavalry before the war and twas necessary for find to be lifted on his most cashing and courage out officers in the insurrection, and in attacking the enginy always selected the open field, one of his legs was paralyzed before the war and it was necessary for find to be lifted on his horse by his men. In an encounter with the troops he was badly wounded in the other leg, which has more by his mon. In an encounter with the troops he was badly wounded in the other leg, which is an ancapacitated alm from harden of a cavaller; the bravest, most generous, most gallant of all. Cornello Parro, who has sacrificed his immense fortune for his country, is adorted with the popularity among the

before his department of the can only be restored by his return in fulfilment of his many promises.

Of their capture the hidles give the following account:—They were at the time living in the Camaguey, at a farm house in close proximity to the woods. At early mering on the 24th of July, and before they had arisen from their bed, a body of fourteen Catalan contra-faceillas, dressed as insurgency, entered the house, which was occupied by nine women and four children. The men had taken the alarm and fied to the woods. From subsequent remarks of the Spanish officers it was known that their whereabouts had been betayed by one Federico Castellauos, who had presented himself. The guerillas, on entering the house, commenced at once the use of ville and threatening language, putting their bayonets to the breasts of the women and threaten e of vile and threatening language, putting jonels to the breasts of the women and the jonels to the breasts of the women and the jonels to the language in the language information nacio Agramonte and Cavada coul and, as they had been informed these re living in the house. Failing to in anything, they collected the administration of the language in the language and the to it. They then started for the neader the regiment, counciling their prisoners to women complained to Colonel O'Daly, the com-mander, of being robbed of all their clothes, when that gallast gentleman respondent that they smould be thankful to have anything on their backs, as his

orders were to desiroy everything and leave women and children naked in the woods, and that the time would so on come when neither the lives of women nor children would be spared. From thence they were taken to an encampinent called the Oriente de Maraguan, where they were kept eight days, suffering many privations and without a change of clothing. Our informants state that some of the officers used insuling language and endeavored in every way to mortify them. From thence they were sent to Puerto Principe, where they were permitted to receive the attentions and attendance of their frierds. They were afterwards sent to flavaña to be placed at the disposition of the Captain General, by whom they were roleased and permitted to proceed North.

According to the assurances of these ladies the Cubans have lost none of their faith in achieving their ultimate independence. They have, as they state, been repeatedly assured by their friends that the many troops of the Spaniaris accomplished nothing practical in scouring the country, as, indeed, they themselves witnessed, and that only the want of arms prevented the Cubans assuming the offensive. The enthusiasm among them is very great, even boys of the best families taking their place in the ranks and serving with ardor.

In conclusion, our informants meationed the homes of the following young men who were cut to pieces with machetes by the contraguerilas, under Montaner, in the presence of their wives:—Tomas Batista, Arturo Setancourt and Alonzo Batista.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Tehnantepec Expedition in Danger-Narrow Escape of the Kansas in a Cyclone-The Ship Almost on Her Beam Ends-Brilliant Reception on the Receiving Ship Vermont—Movements of Officers.

The recent severe cyclones, hurricanes and tempests that visited the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of

our Continent seems to have been extremely severe

on American men-of-war. We have already given accounts of the experience of the corvette Shenandosh, Commander Wells, in a cyclone encountered on her voyage from Boston to Lisbon, in which she was partially dismasted and terribly buffeted by the seas, and have described the fortunes of the corvetta Ossipee, Commander John Russell, in a harricane of San Lucas, on the Pacific coast, which tried the ship almost to the last point, and left her racked and twisted, fit only for the mechanics' hands in San Francisco; and we have given some account of the perils incurred by the tug Maynower, Lieutenant Randali, while on her way to the Isthmus of Tehnantepec, in a regular oldfashioned cyclone on the Florida coast, where it blows as heavily as in any other part of the world. In the same cyclone the gunboat Kausas, Lieutenant Commander Norman H. Farquhar, the flagship of Captain Robert W. Shufeldt, commanding the Tehnantepec Surveying Expedition, had a very severe, and for a time doubtful, tussie with the elements, she encountered the cyclone off Cape Carnaval, on the coast of Florida. The first intimation of the coming tempest was observed about noon on the 26th of October. The barometer fell rapilly, the wind was balling, and all the atmospheric signs indicated an approaching circular storm. The Kansas was at once prepared for the combat. Steam was gotten up, the hatenes were battened down, guns, boats and movable articles were doubly secured, and the toggathant masts housed and the spars sent down and lashed. The wind freshening up from the southerst went around to the northwest, increasing in force, and at cight o'clock it was blowing great gans, with a heavy sea and the mercury in the oarometer still failing. The ship was hove to on the port tack, her engines driving her forward fast enough to give her steerage way. At midnight the ship experienced the fall tury of the storm. No canvas would stand. The fore storm trysall was blown to ribbons. The sea rose immensely high and, driven swiftly shead before the howling wind, it seemed as if the ship not longer live another hour. One terrific sea boarded her, dooded her deck, swept away her hanch and gig and carried away for head-booms, and siled the wardroom and cabin with water kneedeep. The ship then gave such a lirely to this leeward that the main yardarm is said to have been buried in the water at least filteen feet deep. No one on board expected she would ever right berself again, but after staggering and trembing for a period that appeared to be a lifetime, the slowly came up, and finally freed herself from the mass of water that barried her. Her escape was almost miraculous, Through the night she was strained and racked until it seemed as if she would go to pieces in the heavy sea through which she labored. Finally day-light came, and with it more moderale winds and a less dangerous sea. The cylone lasted ten hours, and in the engat twe store the ship was so wre-ked and knocked to be regretted that mercanti severe, and for a time doubtful, tussle with the ele-ments, she encountered the cyclone of Cape Carna-val, on the coast of Fiorida. The first intimation of

past two months.

The wardroom officers of the receiving ship Ver-The warstroom officers of the receiving ship Vermont gave vesterday one of their very agrecable semi-monthly receptions to their friends and acquaintances. The band of the Navy Yard furnished the music, to which at least forty couples danced, on the capacious berth deck of the "old liner," from two o'clock until after five in the afternoon. After the dance an elegant lunch was served in the wardroom the ward with an evident relish. The officers of the ship, of the yard and of the gardson of Marines, together with visitors from the Guerriere and Narga-

stogether with visitors from the Guerriere and Narraganset, wha a large number of ladies from New
Yerk and Broostlyn, were present on the delighthut
occasion, and all agreed that the affair was in every
way a orillant success.

Captain George H. Preble has been detached from
the command of the Pensacola. Emsign H. A.
Blacchard is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, Ensigna B. Barry and Nelson T. Bouston to signal duty
at Washington. The orders of Assistant Surgeon
Join C. Wise to the Navy Yard may been revoked,
and he is ordered to the Guerriere.

SHINE'S LATEST SHINDY.

His Examination at the Combs for His Assault on Dr. Merrill-A Contrast-A Nice Story of Professional Preparation for Baby's Advent.

The often adjourned examination of Dr. Shine for his assault on Dr. Merrin, at a lying-in house in Greenwich street some few weeks since, took place vesterday at the Tombs Police Court, before Dowling. Dr. Merrill was placed on the stand and deposed as follows:-First saw Dr. Shine at his own door; was standing on the stoop and they met there and talked together for a few moments; had attended a man named John Lenahan; the subject of the conversation was that Shine was notified by the Board of Health to investigate the cause of the death of Lenahan; Snine asked nim what he meant by giving certificates in cases of sudden deaths which property belonged to the Coroner; answered that he been with the man from the beginning of his sickness omili his death; that he had a counselling physician with him and considered he had a right to give a certificate; shine said he had no right and that he had warned him before about such that he had no 'clock on the following Saturday, according to the order of the Board of Health ireplied that he would see about the Board of Health did not allow his certificate, and ordered an investigation, and that Dr. Shine was the person to make it; next saw Shine at No. 21 West street, at Mrs. Mulvehill's, at about nine o'clock in the evening; she was about being confined; we were in the lying-in room at her bedside when Dr. Shine came into the adjoining room, standing before the door of the lying-in room, standing before the door of the lying-in room, standing before answered Shine very quietly, saying that he had no objection to Shine's having it, and starting to leave the room, when Mary Collins stepped before him and said, "You must not ge;" maswered, "One was onough;" she insisted on his remaining, but when Mrs. Mulvehill called for Dr. Shine he asked her which she preferred, and he immediately left the room; asked Mary Collins in the other room if Dr. Shine had been there before that evening, when, before she replied, Dr. Shine, rushing from the lying-in room, shouled, "God d—n your soul, did I not fell you this was my case;" after some excited remarks on both sides Shine shouled. "Th learn you to interfere in my business," and seizing a large conce shell from the mancelpiece he made two or three motions to strike; the marks of Shine's upper tests were on his (witness) and in Jured him; had a loaded seven-snooter with him; could not fell the hour of the Gay he put the pistol in his pocket; thought he made such a remark as "The well Dr. Shine did not fell she hour been with the man from the beginning of his sick. ness until his death; that he had a counselling phydd not know what caused Malvenin to maiet vio-lence on him; helyer solicited a pregnant weman in the streets for permission to attend her; Mrs. Mulve-hil nover told afta until after the occurrence that Dr. Shine was her doctor.

At this stage of the examination, by the consent of bota sides, there was an adjournment to Monday week next, when the case is to be combining.